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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,974	974 08/20/2003 Wu Mei		241786US2SRD	4968
22850 7:	590 08/03/2006		EXAMINER	
C. IRVIN MC		LEE, CYNTHIA K		
•	LON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C. 10 DUKE STREET		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
ALEXANDRIA	DRIA, VA 22314		1745	
			DATE MAILED: 08/03/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/643,974	MEI ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Cynthia Lee	1745		
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING D. Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period or Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDON	N. imely filed in the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
 Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 June 2006. This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final. Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. 				
Disposition of Claims				
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 8-19 is/are withdrawn 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-7 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	n from consideration.			
Application Papers				
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examine 10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 August 2003 is/are: Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 11.	a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objected drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se tion is required if the drawing(s) is ol	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Burear * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applica rity documents have been receiv u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	tion No ved in this National Stage		
Attachment(s) 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/31/06,10/12/04</u> .	4) Interview Summar Paper No(s)/Mail [5) Notice of Informal 6) Other: <u>IDS: 11/10/</u>	Date Patent Application (PTO-152)		

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Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election with traverse of Group I, Species I, Claims 1-7 in the reply filed on 6/12/2006 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that there is a sufficient interrelationship between the three groups of claims to warrant examination in a single application and that a complete search would cover all the claims and thus there would be no undue burden on the patent office in examining all the claims in a single application.

In response, to provide evidence of undue burden on the Examiner, MPEP 808.02 states that for related but distinct inventions, undue burden exist if one or more of the following can be shown: A) separate classification, b) separate status in the art if inventions are classifiable together, or c) a different field of search is shown even if the inventions are classifiable together. The Examiner has shown in the previous restriction requirement that the three groups of invention are separately classified which meets the undue burden requirement as set forth in the MPEP.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL. Claims 8-19 are withdrawn from further consideration.

Priority

Acknowledgement has been made of applicant's claim for priority under 35 USC 119 (a-d). The certified copy has been filed on 8/20/2003.

Information Disclosure Statement

considered.

The Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) filed 10/12/2004, 11/10/2003 has been placed in the application file and the information referred to therein has been

A list of related cases filed on 5/31/2006 is also acknowledged.

Drawings

The drawings received 8/20/2006 are acceptable for examination purposes.

Claims Analysis

The limitation "fuel cell" in the preamble of claim 1 was considered but has not been given patentable weight because it has been held that a preamble is denied the effect of a limitation where the claim is drawn to a structure and the portion of the claim following the preamble is a self-contained description of the structure not depending for completeness upon the introductory clause. See MPEP 2111.02.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 1, 4, and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated, or in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamauchi (JP 2002-226926).

Yamauchi discloses a catalyst material comprising chemical compounds X, Y, and Z. X (applicant's T) comprises Ti, Zr, Al, Fe, Cr, Mo, V, and Si. Y (Applicant's A) comprises Pt, Ag, Au Cu, Ni, Pd, Co, Cr, Mo, W, Ti, Zr. The metallic elements are treated with a gaseous phase of ammonia (NH3) at an elevated temperature [0012]. Yamauchi discloses embodiments in which the elevated temperature range includes from ~500C to ~1500C. See Examples 1-3.

The X falls within the range between 0.0001 atom% and 70 atom% [0008] (applicant's claim 5). Should it not be disclosed with sufficient specificity, Yamauchi discloses that the function of the generated compound becomes remarkable when carrying out the addition of X of the solid more than 0.0001 atom%. However, if the addition of a metallic element X exceeds 70 atom%, it will become difficult to distribute a functional compound particle in a matrix [0008], thus clearly teaching that the atomic ratio of X is a result effective variable. It has been held by the courts that discovering an optimum value or workable ranges of a result-effective variable involves only routine skill in the art, and thus not novel. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). See MPEP 2144.05.

Therefore, claims are anticipated by Yamauchi. However, if the claims are not anticipated, the claims are obvious as it has been held similar products claimed in product-by-process limitations are obvious (see the process on pgs. 30-31 of the instant

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specification). In re Brown 173 USPQ 685 and In re Fessman 180 USPQ 324. See MPEP 2113.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 3, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamauchi (JP 2002-226926) as applied to claim 1 and incorporated herein.

Yamauchi discloses that the catalytic material comprises fine particles, but does not disclose the particle size (applicant's claims 2 and 3). However, it is common knowledge in the art that particle size affects the surface area of the reactive sites.

Larger the particle, larger the surface area. However, smaller the particle, the larger the surface area to volume ratio. Thus, the particle size is clearly a result effective variable and it has been held by the courts that discovering an optimum value or workable ranges of a result-effective variable involves only routine skill in the art, and thus not novel. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). See MPEP 2144.05.

Yamauchi does not disclose a membrane electrode assembly (applicant's claim 6) or a fuel cell (applicant's claim 7). However, Yamauchi discloses that this material is a hydrogen adsorption material [0033]. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Yamauchi's catalytic material in membrane electrode assemblies and fuel cells for the benefit of catalyzing

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hydrogen gas in the anode. The Office notes that a membrane electrode assembly and a fuel cell necessarily comprise an anode, a cathode, and an electrolyte layer in

between the two electrodes.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cynthia Lee whose telephone number is 571-272-8699. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

PATRICK JOSEPH RYAN SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

ckl

Cynthia Lee